## MEMO

DATE:

April 25, 2005

TO:

Regional Comprehensive Plan Task Force

FROM:

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RE:

Performance Outcomes for Integrative Regional Environmental Planning

## **Background:**

In recent weeks, SCAG staff has participated in a series of discussions regarding potential reforms to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Among the concepts discussed is that in cases where regions pursue growth planning which, a) establishes clear, beneficial outcomes for environmental and other indicators, and b) is coupled with an EIR analyzing cumulative impacts of the regional plan, that implementation at the project level can be substantially streamlined.

A potential change to State law along these lines would provide a substantial opportunity for SCAG to increase the effectiveness of the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Compass efforts. However, even if State law reform efforts are unsuccessful, creating a comprehensive plan that specifically identifies outcomes along a broad range of categories, and analyzing and certifying those outcomes within an EIR, should be viewed favorably.

As such, SCAG staff has begun to identify some specific "next steps" upon the completion of the draft RCP during the current fiscal year. These include:

- 1. an extended public outreach/comment period beginning at the start of the 2005-2006 fiscal year,
- 2. development of plan outcomes through an outreach intensive/consensus based process,
- 3. preparation of an EIR for the Comprehensive Plan. This EIR may be combined with the EIR for the 2007 Regional Transportation Plan.

As a precursor to these activities, staff has developed a preliminary matrix for performance outcome among a broad range of categories. The process to refine these outcomes would be centered upon creating specific, measurable objectives, where currently generalized variables to measure are indicated. This preliminary matrix is attached here and is presented at this time for the Task Force's consideration and discussion.



## Matrix of Performance-based Measures that Encourage Environmentally Preferable Forms of Development

[Note: The Performance Outcomes in the third column are illustrative and indicative, at this stage. They will be further refined and better specified in subsequent iterations, in terms of quantifiable thresholds and measures, so as to better assure the intended outcomes.]

Resource Category	Performance Criteria	Performance Outcomes
Land Use	Land Consumption	Reduce the amount of raw land converted for development
		<ul> <li>Restrict the subdivision of large exurban agricultural lands into low density large lots</li> </ul>
	Development Location	Increase the proportion of development in predetermined "smart" locations (e.g., SCAG's 2% Strategy)
		<ul> <li>Increase the proportion of development in locations with positive planning attributes (transit-oriented development, mixed use development, activity centers, adaptive reuse)</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Increase development that generates positive impacts on transportation model outcomes (increase transit use, reduce single- occupancy vehicle miles traveled, etc.)</li> </ul>
	Urban Design	- Improve street connectivity index
		<ul> <li>Increase densities in dwelling units per acre, and in jobs per acre, around transit centers and transportation corridors</li> </ul>
	Land Use Integration	- Improve accessibility index (make jobs and services available in residential areas and make residential units available near jobs and service areas)



Resource Category	Performance Criteria	Performance Outcomes
Transportation	Mobility: Increase average daily travel speeds across modes	10% Improvement over baseline
	Mobility: Reduce average travel delay	40% Improvement
	<u>Accessibility</u> : Maximize percent PM work trips within 45 minutes of home	Auto: 90% Transit: 37%
	<u>Accessibility</u> : Improve distribution of work trip travel times	Auto: 8% Improvement Transit: 8% Improvement
	Reliability: Percent variation in travel times	10% Improvement
	Productivity: Enhance roadway capacity during peak operating conditions	20% Improvement at known bottlenecks
	Preservation: Maintenance cost per capita to preserve system at base-year conditions	Maintain current conditions
	<u>Safety</u> : Improve safety by minimizing accidents per million vehicle miles by mode	0.3% Improvement
	<ul> <li><u>Sustainability</u>: Total cost per capita to maintain current system performance</li> </ul>	\$20 per capita (primarily in preservation costs)
	Cost-effectiveness: Benefit- to-cost ratio for investments in appropriate improvements to delay, safety, air quality and vehicle operating costs	\$5.00 system-wide
	Environmental Justice:     Expenditures per quintile by ethnicity	Maintain no disproportionate impact to any group or quintile.
Air Quality	• Ozone	1-hour Ozone: 0.12 ppm 8-hour Ozone: 0.08 ppm
	Particulate matter	PM10: 50 μg/m3 PM2.5: 15 μg/m3
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	- State Standards
	Toxic Air Contaminants     (Diesel)	- Significance Thresholds



Resource Category	Performance Criteria	Performance Outcomes
Housing	Supply	Provide an adequate supply of housing for all Californians
		<ul> <li>Provide for adequate housing choice and adequate affordability</li> </ul>
	Shortages	Minimize deleterious impacts     of housing shortage and     mismatch on the State's     economy and well-being
	Distributional equity	- Provide a clear level of baseline responsibility for regions, sub-regions, and local governments such that each is expected to "take care of its own"
	Location efficiency	- Ensure that housing is located so that impacts on open space, habitat, and agricultural land are limited, and efficient use of transportation and infrastructure systems is realized
Habitat and Open Space	Conservation	<ul> <li>Increase the amounts of wildlife-suitable habitat land set-asides</li> </ul>
	Fragmentation	Improve connectivity     between habitat patches
	Percolation	<ul> <li>Optimize the percolation of habitat elements into urban and sub-urban development by using native vegetation</li> </ul>
	Integration	Increase the inter-usability of land both for natural processes and functions as well as for human needs
		<ul> <li>Increase the use of native vegetation in urban landscaping practices so as to better integrate nature with human habitation</li> </ul>
Water Supply	Adequacy	- Ensure dry weather supply
	Recharge	Increase opportunities for ground water infiltration



Resource Category	Performance Criteria	Performance Outcomes
	Conservation	<ul> <li>Reduce water consumption by increasing the extent to which native, drought- resistant vegetation is used for landscaping (xeriscape)</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Reduce water consumption by using conserving plumbing fixtures</li> </ul>
Water Quality	In-Stream Standards (Basins & Bays)	- Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
		- Total Dissolved Standards
		- Beneficial Uses
	Best Management Practices (Jurisdictional)	-
	Pervious surface	<ul> <li>Minimize impervious surface coverage by using compact forms of development</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Increase pervious surfaces by encouraging porous paving materials</li> </ul>
	Storm water retention	<ul> <li>Increase on-site storm water retention using swales and other techniques that allow for natural pollution mitigation</li> </ul>
	Runoff control	Minimize urban runoff by using low-impact development techniques to improve ground water infiltration
	Treatment	Incorporate the use of low- impact water quality treatment technologies into development design
Energy	Supply	- Peak hour energy targets
Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials	<ul><li>Disposal</li><li>Diversion</li></ul>	Manage disposal sites for adverse environmental impacts
		Improve landfill diversion rates
Noise	Thresholds	Establish decibel levels by location and land use



## M E M O

Resource Category	Performance Criteria	Performance Outcomes
Geology and Soils	Risk Determination	- Earthquake zones
		- Flood plains and hillsides
	Soil Health	- Microbial biodiversity